

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC

<h1 style="margin: 0;">FSIS DIRECTIVE</h1>	6000.1	1/26/2005
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**RESPONSIBILITIES RELATED TO FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES (FADs) AND
REPORTABLE CONDITIONS**

I. PURPOSE

This directive provides Public Health Veterinarians (PHVs) instructions to follow when they suspect that animals may have FADs, or when PHVs observe symptoms of FADs or other reportable conditions.

II. [RESERVED]

III. [RESERVED]

IV. REFERENCES

9 CFR part 300 to end

V. BACKGROUND

FADs may enter the United States (U.S.) accidentally through the importation of infected animals or animal products. Such diseases may be carried inadvertently into our country via contaminated clothing, shoes, or other objects. One or more diseases also may be introduced as an act of terrorism.

The control of FADs is important because the unchecked spread of foreign animal disease pathogens in agricultural environments could have a disastrous effect on the U.S. economy. Food prices could increase sharply. The failure of a number of individual farms could have a ripple effect on many segments of the U.S. economy, including disruption of livestock marketing and trade. Other significant costs would be incurred in the course of controlling the spread of disease pathogens by animal depopulation, the cleaning and disinfecting of livestock environments, and the mass disposal of animal carcasses. These activities could generate concern about the environment.

**DISTRIBUTION: Inspection Offices; T/A Inspectors;
Plant Mgt; T/A Plant Mgt; TRA; ABB; TSC, Import
Offices**

OPI: OPPEd

APHIS has the responsibility to investigate suspect conditions and to respond appropriately to the final diagnosis. If a FAD is detected, a chain of events is to occur at the State and national level to mitigate the risk.

The Office of International Epizootics (OIE) was established in Paris, France, in 1924 with the signing of an international agreement by 28 countries. As of March 2004, the organization has 166 member nations, each of which is represented by a delegate who, in most cases, is the chief veterinary officer of the country. Each member country reports the animal diseases it detects in its territory. OIE then disseminates the information to other countries, which can take necessary preventive action. The U.S. is a member country and takes very seriously its commitment to reporting diseases occurring here based on OIE requirements. Under the current OIE classification, the diseases of greatest concern are divided into two categories: List A and List B.

List A diseases are transmissible diseases that have the potential for very serious and rapid spread irrespective of national borders, that have serious socioeconomic or public health consequences, and that are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. (See Attachment 1, *List A Diseases*.) List B diseases are transmissible diseases considered to be of socioeconomic or public health importance within countries and are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products. (See Attachment 2, *List B Diseases*.) For more information, the OIE web site is: <http://www.oie.int>.

VI. Signs of FADs

FADs are often presented as clinical disease conditions that do not respond to therapy. If program personnel observe the following signs or findings, or come across the following information relative to animals presented for slaughter, FAD may be suspected:

A. History of animals (i.e., animal records, ante-mortem pen cards, verbal information from driver, or any other source of information/materials). Much of this information may not be available; however, if information of this type is available, it needs to be accurately passed on to the District Office (DO) per Section VII of this directive. The following may indicate an FAD:

1. high morbidity;
2. high mortality;
3. severe abortion storms of unknown etiology;
4. avian disease with acute deaths or central nervous system (CNS) signs;

or

5. history of foreign travel; foreign visitors; foreign mail or gifts; or importation of animals, embryos, or semen.

A. Ante-mortem conditions such as:

1. signs that do not fit with the typical conditions for a specific disease;
2. vesicular lesions;
3. severe respiratory conditions;
4. pox or lumpy skin conditions;
5. CNS diseases (or undiagnosed encephalitic conditions);
6. mucosal diseases;
7. larvae in wounds;
8. unusual myiasis or acariasis; or
9. unusual or unexplained illness or symptoms.

C. Postmortem conditions such as:

1. hemorrhagic septicemia;
2. suspicious or unusual post-mortem (necropsy) findings; or
3. findings that do not fit with the typical conditions for a specific domestic disease. Lesions such as necrotic foci on tonsils, enlarged spleen, or hydro pericardium, which may be seen in some domestic diseases, if coupled with suspicious information (antemortem findings, records, etc.) should warrant further investigation.

VII. PHV RESPONSIBILITIES

A. PHVs are to consider animals that are exhibiting these signs (see section VI for these conditions or symptoms) as “U.S. Suspects” under 9 CFR 309.2.

B. PHVs are to notify the DO, as soon as possible, when they suspect that any undiagnosed or unusual disease condition is reportable, foreign, or both (see section VI for these conditions or symptoms). The PHV training module, “Reportable and Foreign Animal Diseases,” covers these conditions and symptoms, including pictures of most of these conditions. The training module can be accessed at:

http://www.fsis.usda.gov/employees/Online_References/index.asp.

C. PHVs are to provide the following information, if available, to the DO:

1. producer's name, address, county, and phone number;
2. any clinical history, including any treatments given and responses noted from the certification accompanying the animal;
3. number and species of animals affected that were presented for slaughter;
4. what diseases or conditions are suspected to be present;
5. any gross lesions seen; and
6. his or her contact information, including name, address, and relevant phone numbers.

D. The DO will notify the Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC) of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or the State Animal Health Official (SAHO), and provide the information outlined in Section VII C.

For State animal health office contact information see:
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/sregs/official.html>;

For APHIS area office contact information see:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/area_offices.htm.

E. The State Animal Health Official or AVIC will determine how the case is to be handled and give the DO specific instructions at that time. If it is determined that an investigation is warranted, a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician from APHIS or the State will be assigned.

/s/ Philip S. Derfler

Assistant Administrator
Office of Policy, Program, and Employee Development

Attachments

List A Diseases

- Foot and mouth disease
- Swine vesicular disease
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Lumpy skin disease
- Bluetongue
- African horse sickness
- Classical swine fever
- Newcastle disease
- Vesicular stomatitis
- Rinderpest
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- Rift Valley fever
- Sheep pox and goat pox
- African swine fever
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza

List B Diseases

Multiple species diseases

- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- Heartwater
- Leptospirosis
- New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Q fever
- Rabies
- Trichinellosis

Sheep and goat diseases

- Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *B. ovis*)
- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia

Cattle diseases

- Bovine anaplasmosis
- Bovine babesiosis
- Bovine brucellosis
- Bovine cysticercosis
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Dermatophilosis
- Enzootic bovine leukosis
- Haemorrhagic septicaemia
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- Malignant catarrhal fever
- Theileriosis
- Trichomonosis
- Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

Equine diseases

- Contagious equine metritis
- Dourine
- Epizootic lymphangitis
- Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)
- Equine infectious anaemia

- Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis)
- Maedi-visna
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis
- Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)
- Scrapie
- Equine influenza
- Equine piroplasmosis
- Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Equine viral arteritis
- Glanders
- Horse mange
- Horse pox
- Japanese encephalitis
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Swine diseases

- Atrophic rhinitis of swine
- Enterovirus encephalomyelitis
- Porcine brucellosis
- Porcine cysticercosis
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Transmissible gastroenteritis

Avian diseases

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*)
- Avian tuberculosis
- Duck virus enteritis
- Duck virus hepatitis
- Fowl cholera
- Fowl pox
- Fowl typhoid
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Marek's disease
- Pullorum disease

